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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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SCHIFF HARDIN, LLP PATENT DEPARTMENT 6600 SEARS TOWER CHICAGO, IL 60606-6473			EXAMINER CHEUNG, VICTOR	
			ART UNIT 3714	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 09/14/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/781,114

Applicant(s)

HOEHNE ET AL.

Examiner

Victor Cheung

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 and 21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's response has been received 07/09/2007. Claims 1-10 and 21 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: for clarity of understanding, lines 9-18 should read as follows: --a retail charging terminal configured to be loaded with cash value by a retailer upon receipt of money from a user by the retailer, wherein the retailer is located geographically proximate to the retail charging terminal and is an authorized agent of a service, the retail charging terminal comprising a short-range communications network mechanism configured to communicate with the short-range communications network mechanism of the mobile appliance and transfer the e-cash to the mobile appliance over the short-range communications network, wherein the e-cash is subsequently used to purchase the opportunities for playing the games of chance or making the retail purchases--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Re Claim 21: Claim 21 includes the limitation "the short-range communications network mechanism of the mobile appliance" in lines 14-15. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-7, and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawan (US Patent No. 5,796,832) in view of Piikivi (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0198849) and Raven et al. (US Patent No. 5,429,361).

Re Claim 1: Kawan teaches a wireless transaction method for purchasing goods and services (Col. 5, Lines 43-45) including receiving, by a retail charging terminal, an amount of money in either hard currency or electronic form (Col. 4, Lines 54-56), transferring electronically the amount of money from the retail charging terminal to a smart card of a subscriber by a smart card reader (Col. 4, Lines 56-67), and using the smart card by the subscriber to make purchases (Col. 5, Lines 43-49). The money involved is generally provided by a financial institution or a financial network (Col. 2, Lines 14-16). Kawan additionally discloses that the transactions are all performed in geographic proximity to one another (Col. 3, Lines 27-34; Col. 3, Line 57-Col. 4, Line 3). Kawan additionally

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discloses that purchases are made by deducting the electronic cash from the user's card (Col. 5, Lines 43-46).

However, Kawan does not specifically teach purchasing an opportunity in a game of chance, giving the amount of money to a retailer/financial institution who is an authorized agent for the game of chance, or the use of a mobile appliance.

Piikivi teaches of known payment procedures called mobile banks used by companies with accounts for each customer, where the account's funds are transferred by the user from his other source (a separate bank account), and use of the mobile bank system is limited to service or goods providers who have made an agreement with the mobile bank (Page 1, Paragraph 4). Piikivi also teaches that money can be stored in the SIM (Subscriber Identity Module – a smart card) of the mobile device of the user (Fig. 1, Reference No. 13; Page 3, Paragraphs 40 and 45).

Raven et al. disclose that it is well known to use cashless credit systems in gaming establishments, including a user giving the retailer an amount of money, transferring money onto a smart card, and using the smart card to make purchases (Col. 11, Lines 24-40).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the transaction method for purchasing an opportunity in game of chance. As taught by Raven et al., by providing a cashless crediting wagering method by a retailer, a player of the game of chance is allowed to remain at a gaming machine for extended periods of time, providing the gaming establishment with increased revenue. The ability for customers to spend funds without the need to have physical cash on hand would increase the revenue of any commercial business.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a mobile appliance comprising a smart card to receive the amount of money and then use the mobile appliance to purchase the game of chance. It is well known that mobile appliances

are versatile appliances that include telephonic capabilities, web browsing, messaging services, are commonly carried by individuals for their various utilities, and already carry a smart card/SIM card for a number of functions.

Re Claim 2: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

However, Kawan does not specifically teach initiating of the transferring electronically the amount of money from the retail charging terminal to the mobile appliance by the retail charging terminal.

Kawan teaches that the terminal may review account balances, transfer funds, reload monetary values, or perform other activities typically available on a fixed-location ATM (Col. 6, Lines 40-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to initiate the transferring electronically the amount of money from the retail charging terminal to the mobile appliance by the retail charging terminal. As taught in Kawan, the terminal is able to perform other activities typically available on fixed-location ATMs. Because the charging terminal is equipped with a keypad and card reader, it is the charging terminal that performs the operations of manipulating the amount of money on the smart card. Since the terminal is the only device with which a user would control the operations between the terminal and the smart card, it would have been obvious to have the charging terminal initiate the transferring electronically the amount of money from the retail charging terminal to the mobile appliance.

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Re Claim 3: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 2 as discussed above.

However, they do not specifically teach waking the mobile appliance from a sleep state to a waking state by the initiating of the transferring electronically the amount of money from the retail charging terminal to the mobile appliance by the retail charging terminal.

It is well known in the art that mobile appliances are in a sleep state until an action requiring the mobile appliance is performed, such as an incoming call, an incoming message, and user manipulation.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to wake the mobile appliance from a sleep state to a waking state by the initiating of the transferring electronically the amount of money from the retail charging terminal to the mobile appliance by the retail charging terminal. Having the mobile appliance in a sleep state conserves battery power, which is essential to the usefulness of the mobile appliance. Because the retail charging terminal is used to initiate the transfer, the mobile appliance would wake from a sleep state to a waking state.

Re Claim 4: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

However, Kawan does not specifically teach providing a subscriber identity module on the mobile appliance, and transferring the amount of money onto the subscriber identity module.

Piikivi teaches that money can be stored in the SIM (Subscriber Identity Module – a smart card) of the mobile device of the user (Fig. 1, Reference No. 13; Page 3, Paragraphs 40 and 45).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a SIM card in the mobile appliance and store the amount of money in the SIM card. As discussed in Kawan, claim 1, above, the amount of money is transferred from the retail charging terminal to a smart card. A benefit of using smart cards is that, as an electronic memory, they have the ability to include security and authorization protocols (Kawan, Col. 2, Lines 12-19). Mobile appliances are well known to include smart cards, commonly known as subscriber identity modules in mobile telephonic appliances.

Re Claim 5: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

However, Kawan does not specifically teach downloading memory structures into the subscriber identity module if they do not already exist.

Piikivi teaches that an electronic wallet is installed, or can be installed, into the electronic device's memory or SIM card (Page 5, Paragraph 59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to download the memory structures into the subscriber identity module if they do not already exist. For the transactions to be successfully implemented, the mobile device must be prepared to communicate and accept the money.

Re Claim 6: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

Kawan additionally teaches that information on the smart card can be exchanged with a smart card reader through a serial interface, a short-range communications mechanism and protocol (Col. 4, Lines 17-23).

Re Claim 7: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 6 as discussed above.

However, Kawan does not specifically teach that the step of transferring the money comprises short-range communications selected from the group consisting of Bluetooth®, WiFi®, infrared, and USB®.

Piikivi teaches that the mobile appliance is equipped with Bluetooth® or infrared communication technologies to communicate between the mobile appliance and the vending machine (Page 3, Paragraph 46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to additionally use the short-range communications to transfer the amount of money. Using wireless protocols allows the user to perform the required actions without physically coming in contact with the retail charging terminal. Bluetooth®, WiFi®, infrared, and USB® are all well-known technologies for wired or wireless communications.

Re Claim 9: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

However, they do not specifically teach that all the method elements except using the mobile appliance by the subscriber to purchase the opportunity in the game of chance in a contemporaneous manner.

Kawan teaches that the transaction system is used similarly to a credit authorization terminal (Col. 4 Line 57 – Col. 5 Line 9).

Piikivi teaches that the purchasing method can be used when a customer wished to make a purchase (Page 2, Paragraph 32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the method steps of claim 1 in a contemporaneous manner, such as when a customer wishes to make a purchase. The purpose of the inventions is to make such transactions easier and more convenient, and thus, not require long stretches of time.

Re Claim 10: Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above.

However, they do not specifically teach that all the method elements except using the mobile appliance by the subscriber to purchase the opportunity in the game of chance in a geographically proximate manner.

Kawan teaches that the transaction system can be used in connecting a private network or in a geographic area (Col. 3, Lines 27-31).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the method steps of claim 1 in a geographically proximate manner. The financial transaction system can be suited to the provider's needs, and for a private network, a geographically proximate area may be required.

Re Claim 21: Kawan teaches a retail charging terminal configured to be loaded with cash value by a retailer who is an authorized agent of a service (Col. 1, Lines 5-9; Col. 2, Lines 29-32), the

retail charging terminal comprising a second short-range communications network configured to communicate with the short-range communications network of a smart card and transfer the e-cash to the smart card over the short-range communications network (Col. 6, Lines 36-54).

However, Kawan does not specifically teach a mobile appliance comprising a mechanism for making retail purchases over a long-range wireless communications network, and for obtaining e-cash over a short-range communications network, the mobile appliance comprising a subscriber information module configured to hold and transfer the e-cash.

Piikivi teaches a mobile appliance comprising a smart card, a long-range wireless communications network for financial transactions (Page 3, Paragraphs 43, 45), a short-range communications network for transactions (Page 3, Paragraph 46), the mobile appliance comprising a subscriber information module configured to hold and transfer the e-cash (Page 3, Paragraphs 40 and 45).

Raven et al. disclose that it is well known to use cashless credit systems in gaming establishments, including a user giving the retailer an amount of money, transferring money onto a smart card, and using the smart card to make purchases (Col. 11, Lines 24-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a mobile appliance comprising a smart card to store e-cash and make financial and purchasing transactions in a gaming establishment. It is well known in the art that mobile appliances are versatile appliances that include short-range and long-range communications capabilities, telephonic services, web browsing, messaging services, and are commonly carried by individuals for their various utilities. It is well known in the art that mobile appliances have the capability of making retail purchases over a long-range wireless communications network. It would have been obvious to utilize the smart card contained in a mobile appliance instead of a stand-alone smart card because of

the mobile appliance's portability and wide use. It would have been obvious to use the mobile appliance and retail charging terminal in a gaming establishment for use in games of chance, providing the establishment with an in-house financial system.

7. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawan (US Patent No. 5,796,832) in view of Piikivi (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0198849) and Raven et al. (US Patent No. 5,429,361) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Sharp et al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0002510).

Kawan, as modified by Piikivi and Raven et al., teaches the limitations of claim 1 as discussed above. Piikivi also teaches that applications can be installed into the electronic device's memory or SIM card (Page 5, Paragraph 59).

However, they do not specifically teach downloading games from a game server over a long-range communications network.

Sharp et al. teaches a system and method comprising a mobile phone content provider, including games, and a mobile phone capable of downloading the games from the content provider from a server (Page 1, Paragraphs 7 and 10).

It is well known in the art that mobile appliances have the capability to download games and applications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to download the games from a game server over a long-range communications network. By providing games and content, the mobile appliance manufacturer benefits from increased traffic and subscriptions, and the user benefits from the innovative content.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 8, and 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Victor Cheung whose telephone number is (571) 270-1349. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9-5:00.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Pezzuto can be reached on (571) 272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

VC

Victor Cheung
September 11, 2007



Robert Pezzuto
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3714